AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON INDIA'S TRADE RELATIONS WITH BRICS NATIONS

A

SYNOPSIS

SUBMITTED FOR THE REGISTRATION

OF

THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

IN

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INTRODUCTION

Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa, all together forming the so-called BRICS group, have drawn significant attention on the scene of the global economy as well as international relations in the recent decades. Showing remarkable economic growth rates over the past years, this group of countries thus far classified as "emerging economies" is perceived to have undergone a process of structural transformations now reaching the level of world-leading economies in a short time. This ongoing process may also lead to a shift within the global economy away from currently developed world communities, such as the G7, towards the developing countries. The emerging markets of the BRICS countries play a significant role in today's global economy and business. The BRICS countries taken together have accounted for over 40% of the world's population, one third of its landmass and nearly a quarter of global GDP. The BRICS collaboration represents a concept, by which goods, capital, enterprises and people can freely move. Due to the liberal policies set in place by the BRICS members, the global trade and capital inflows have been noticeably stimulated. The Asian region in particular has gained the role of a large investor and price setter on the global financial and goods markets. Although the BRICS show impressive economic performance, these countries still experience a wide range of difficulties, such as high unemployment rates, limited access to education or issues in the healthcare system, all of which represent significant obstacles on the path to rapid economic growth. In addition, the BRICS countries differ distinctly with regard to social development, economic performance, historical background and current political aims – therefore the establishment of advantageous mutual relations may not succeed.

BRICS ECONOMIES: AN OVERVIEW

1. BRAZIL

The Federative Republic of Brazil is the largest country in South America and 5th largest country in the world in terms of both territory and population. Brazil belongs to the dynamically developing countries

with a GDP of US$ trillion 2.245 ranking 5th in the global rating of the World Bank. The sectorial distribution of GDP is 5.5% for agriculture, 26.4% for industry and 68.1% for services. Brazil holds the 7th largest sum of foreign reserves in the world. Its top three destinations for merchandise exports in the year 2013 were China, the United States and Argentina, accounting for respectively 17.8%, 10.5% and 8.1% of total exports. The same were also the top three partners for merchandise imports, accounting for respectively 15.1%, 15.0% and 7.2% of total imports. Brazil is a member of WTO, UNASUR and participates actively in WHO.

2. RUSSIA

The Russian Federation is the world's largest country in terms of land territory and ranks 9th in population accounting for 2% of world population. Russia also holds 9th place in global GDP 2017 ranking with US$ trillion 2.09658 with a sectoral balance of 4.2% for agriculture, 37.5% for industry and 58.3% for services59. It is at 6th place among the largest holders of foreign exchange reserves. It is important to notice that mineral fuels were the largest commodity group for exports in 2017 for Russia, representing 90.6% of exports. The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the Netherlands and China, accounting for 13.2% and 6.8% of total exports, respectively. The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, Germany and Ukraine, accounting respectively for 16.3%, 12.1% and 5.7% of total imports. Russia is a member of WTO, the UN Security Council, APEC and G20. Russia was a member of G8 (now G7) from 1997 until March 2014 when it was excluded due to the Crimea Crisis.

3. INDIA

India is one of the largest growing economies in the world. The combination of dense population–one sixth of the world's populace–and vibrant parliamentary democracy makes the country very prospective for quick catch-up and further sustainable development. Currently, India is the 10th largest economy in the world in terms of GDP. In sectoral division it is consists of 16.9% agriculture, 17% industry and 66.1%

services. The top three destinations for merchandise exports in 2017 were the United States, the United Arab Emirates and China, accounting for 12.1%, 11.5% and 5.2% of total exports, respectively, with petroleum oils as the most exported commodity. Mineral fuels, machinery and transport equipment were the most imported products. The top partners for merchandise imports were China, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia, accounting for, respectively, 11.4%, 7.5% and 6.9% of total imports. India is a member of WTO, G20, SCO and has sought membership in UN Security Council for a prolonged period.

4. CHINA

The People's Republic of China today represents a new global economic superpower. Being the most populous county in the world (almost 20% of global population), China is the second largest economy (after the United States) in terms of GDP and occupies the second largest land area - after Russia. The political form in China is a single-party socialist state, this political model, characterized by a large share of governmental interventions into the country's economy, considerably contrasts with the more or less liberal social and economic organization of the other BRICS countries. China is a member of many multilateral organizations, including the UN Security Council, WTO, G20, APEC, SCO and a partner of such regional organizations as ASEAN or the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum.

5. SOUTH AFRICA

The Republic of South Africa is the smallest and the most recent BRICS member. Based on mutual consent, it received an official invitation from BRIC members in December 2010. South Africa is the largest economy on the African continent with a GDP amounting to US$ 350.630 billion, holding 33rd place in world GDP ranking; at the same time, it is the smallest country within BRICS. In terms of population, it is 25th largest country in the world and 5th largest in Africa. South Africa is a member of the WTO, IBSA, AU; it is the only African country represented in the G20 and it holds the leading position in the SADC.

Table 01 BRICS Economies

(GDP in US $ trillion, Area in million km^2)

Country	GDP(estimate)	GDP Rank	GDP Growth	GDP per capita	Inflation (CPI)	HDI	Unemployment	Area
China	14.092	2	6.9%	10087	2.1%	0.738	3.97%	9,6
India	2.848	6	7.2%	2134	4.28%	0.624	8.8%	3,3
Russia	1.28	12	1.5%	10608	2.5%	-	5.1%	17,1
Brazil	2.054	8	2.3%	9890	3.5%	-	12.6%	8,5
South Africa	0.28037	41	0.6%	-	4.4%	-	27.1%	1,2

Source – Wikipedia (Data Complied) Year-2017

INDIA-CHINA TRADE RELATIONS: AN OVERVIEW

India and China today represents Asia's two largest and most dynamic economies which are emerging as new trend setters in international relations. The history of bilateral relations between India and china dates back to mid 1980's. The process of dialogue initiated by the governments of the two countries at that point of time was quite helpful in identifying the common trade interests.

In the year 1984, India and China entered into a Trade Agreement, which provided them with the status of Most Favoured Nation (MFN). It was in 1992 that the India and China got involved in a full-fledged bilateral trade relation. The year 1994 marked the beginning of a new era in the India- China economic relations. In this year a Double Taxation Agreement was signed between India and China.

In 2003, Bangkok Agreement was signed the two countries. Under this agreement both India and China offered some trade preferences to each other. India provided preferences on tariff for 217 products export from India. In 2003, India and China entered into an agreement to initiate open border trade via the Silk Route. The two countries have also shown interest to take part in a multilateral trade system as per the WTO commitments. China has already been the top trading partners of India in the recent time. The

economic relation between the two countries is considered to be one of the most significant bilateral relations in the contemporary global economic scenario and this trend is expected to continue in the years to come.

TRENDS IN INDO-CHINA FOREIGN TRADE

India-China trade constitutes an important element of the strategic and cooperative partnership between the two countries. Compositions of trade relation between India and China are as under.

In 2016, India's top exports to China included diamonds, cotton yarn, iron ore, copper and organic chemicals. Indian exports of diamonds grew 28.48% and amounted to US$ 2.47 billion. India was the second largest exporter of diamonds (worked/not worked) to China (with a share of 31.81%). India's cotton (including yarn and woven fabric) exports to China showed a decline of 44.1% to reach US$ 1.27 billion, although India was the second largest exporter of cotton to China with 16.43% market share. In 2016, Indian exports of iron ore registered an increase of over 700% to reach US$ 844 million.

In 2016, China exports of electrical machinery and equipment saw an increase of 26.83%to US$ 16.98 billion. India was the largest export destination of Fertilizers exports from China. China exported 23.48% of its total Fertilizers (worth US$ 1.54 billion) to India. India was the largest export destination for Chinese Antibiotics worth US$ 711 million in 2016, with a share of 23.55%. India was the second largest export destination for Chinese organic chemicals, worth US$5.68 billion in 2016.

India-China trade in the first four months of 2017 increased by 19.92% year-on-year to US$ 26.02 billion. India's exports to China increased by 45.29% year-on-year to US$ 5.57 billion while India's imports from China saw a year-on-year growth of 14.48 % to US$ 20.45 billion. The Indian trade deficit with China further increased by 6.07% year-on-year to US$ 14.883 billion.

Table 02 (India-China Bilateral Trade from 2000 to 2017)

Value- US$ Million

YEAR	INDIA'S EXPORT TO CHINA	INDIA'S IMPORT FROM CHINA	TRADE BALANCE (INDIA-CHINA)	YEAR	INDIA'S EXPORT TO CHINA	INDIA'S IMPORT FROM CHINA	TRADE BALANCE (INDIA-CHINA)
2000	831.30	1502.20	-670.9	2009	11617.88	30824.02	-19206.14
2001	951.95	2036.39	-1084.44	2010	14168.86	43479.76	-29310.88
2002	1975.48	2792.04	-816.56	2011	18076.55	55313.58	-37237.03
2003	2955.08	4053.21	-1098.13	2012	13534.88	52248.33	-38713.45
2004	5615.88	7097.98	-1482.1	2013	14824.36	51034.62	-36210.26
2005	6759.10	10868.05	-4108.95	2014	11934.25	60413.17	-48478.92
2006	8321.86	17475.03	-9153.17	2015	9010.35	61706.83	-52696.48
2007	10871.34	27146.41	-16275.07	2016	10196.69	61286.24	-51089.55
2008	9353.50	32497.02	-23143.52	2017 (Ap-Jun)	2550.62	18083.43	-15532.81

Source – Export-Import Data Bank, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, GOI.(Complied)

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

To know the present stage of knowledge in the related field, the researcher has gone through the following international and national studies.

INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

Brima Sesay, Zhao Yulin, Fang Wang(2018),in the paper, **"Does the national innovation system spur economic growth in Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa economies? Evidence from panel data",** aims at unearthing the relationship between the NIS and economic growth in BRICS, employs an endogenous growth framework to better capture the impact of the NIS on growth. Consistent and reliable

panel data spanning from 2000 to 2013 for the selected emerging economies were sourced from the International Financial Statistics, World Intellectual Property Organization and the World Bank database. Findings from this study reveal that developing a NIS in BRICS economies is exceptionally crucial in advancing a constructive approach for promoting sustainable growth in emerging economies. Results from this study as a whole reveal that increasing the role played by universities, governments and businesses will eventually lead to an increase in economic growth. An important policy implication emerging from this study is that extra efforts are needed by emerging economies to promote the development of a NIS so as to explore the potential growth-inducing effects of a well-functioning NIS.

Gareth Price(2017), in the article**, "India and China: A Complex Relationship",** states that clearly there is an adversarial angle to the relationship between India and China, but that does not mean they are unwilling to work together on a number of issues for which they share similar national objectives. Competition projected onto the bilateral relationship – beyond the reality of border disputes – appears less substantive than it did a decade ago. For instance, there now appears to be greater consensus that rather than being a site for competition between India and China, Africa has the capacity to accept investment from both countries.

Andrew F. Cooper and Asif B. Farooq(2016),in the paper, **"The Role of China and India in the G20 and BRICS: Commonalities or Competitive Behaviour?",** examines China and India's relationship within the ambit of the G20 process and the autonomous BRICS institutional architecture. The evolving relationship of each of these two emerging powers within these different institutional settings demonstrates a degree of agentic commonality and distinction. China's and India's approaches to both the G20 and the BRICS summit processes highlight a combination of status-seeking and hedging behaviour. While China's cautious approach is complemented by assertive leadership in matters of national interest, India's leadership has a very specific orientation towards developmental issues. Whereas China's approach focuses on the United States and the rest of the West, India's approach is increasingly positioned as a response to China.

Sibghat Ullah Farooqui(2016),in the paper, **"Bilateral trade and economic growth of China and India: A comparative study",** the author attempts to examine the Bilateral Trade and Economic Growth between China and India, it also gives attention to draw outcome of trade, economic cooperation in future. This paper investigates the major trends and changes in the Import- Export, Terms of Trade (TOT), Total Trade, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and Trade Openness. By applying various statistical techniques, the results reveal that China has leading trading partner with India and across the world. The findings are also used to draw policy implications for future trade and economic co-operation between two Asian developing economics. The results clearly showed the supremacy of China over India, but it also shows that India also elucidates the sign of prominent growing economies in the world.

Rahul Sen, Sadhana Srivastava and Don Webber(2015), in the paper, **"Effects of preferential trade agreements in the presence of zero trade flows: the cases of China and India",** examines the two most populous countries have embarked upon an extensive array of preferential trading agreements (PTAs). This paper also examines the impacts of eleven PTAs on China's and India's trade creation and trade diversion using an augmented gravity model incorporating zero trade flows. Results suggest that PTAs were net trade creating for China's exports and imports; the same PTAs were net trade diverting for India's exports and insignificant for her imports. For both countries, most ASEAN+6 PTAs had created intra- and extra-bloc trade. The partial scope Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement generated the strongest net export creation effect.

Syed Hasanat Shah, Jun Jiang Li and Wang Li(2013),in the study, **"The Rise of China and India---remaking of the New World Order",** examines whether growing China and India will Challenge the existing World Order or will they prefer status quo, and if they don't then how they will assert themselves with in the existing system. Based on reality checks, authors concluded that India and China are not revisionist states and they prefer to follow the prevailing rules and norms, at least, for maintaining growth and ensuring stability at home. The study shows though the two countries are not in a position to challenge the existing order, however, their relations will change the structure, if not the rules, of the order.

B. P. Sarath Chandran(2010),in the paper, **"Trade Compatibility Between India And Asean Countries",** explains that for any Regional Trade Agreement (RTA) to be successful, it is imperative on partner countries to have favourable trade structure between them. In this context, the paper looked in to the trade structure of India and ASEAN countries to identify complementary sectors and product groups for enhanced trade cooperation. Trade indices such as Trade Intensity Index (TII) and Revealed Comparative Index (RCA) are constructed at product group, HS-2 and HS-4 levels to get trade complementarity and similarity. It is revealed that there are complementary sectors and products available between India and ASEAN for greater cooperation.

J. Christopher Rusko(2007),in the paper entitled, **"India and China from Trade to Peace"** examines the economic factors for improvement in bilateral relations. For these, authors set out three possible mechanisms to analyze the subject. The commercial interdependence could lead states towards peace in general and then examine the mechanism for Indo-China relations. This shows that participation of both in global economy is responsible for improvement in bilateral relations.

Betina Dimaranan(2007),in the book **"Dancing with Giants, China, India and Global Economy"** has discussed key features of China's and India's trade, focusing on the rapid growth of exports in recent years. Authors has highlighted differences in pattern of trade of China and India and evaluated the implications of rapid growth and structural changes on the pattern of trade of two giant economies and rest of the world. This project shows that both countries have scope for expanding trade without hurting to each other's development prospects, improving in the range and quality of the exports from both countries which may improve welfare of the world in general and India and China in particular.

Rita Rahman Dulci(2006), in the book **"China and India; Towards Global Economic Supremacy"**, highlights the main theories of economic growth and development in general. The authors also deal with a brief evaluation of economic policies and results achieved by China and India. In the last section, the author makes its projections into the future and also highlights possible hindrances from abroad.

NATIONAL STUDIES

Nassir Ul Haq Wani, Jasdeep Kaur Dhami(2018),in the article titled **"Trade Prospective of India against BRCS Economies: An Empirical Evaluation Based on RCA and RID Approaches",** examined the identification of potential commodities between India and other BRCS economies. The analysis has been covered by taking into consideration the RCA and RID. The structure of Indo-BRCS trade relation present a changing environ as with each economy the basket of tradable commodities vary. By knowing the trade prospective, countries could engage in bilateral and multilateral processes to make efforts to minimize or at least mitigate the effect of existing restrictive measures to trade growth. Thus from the results it should be taken into consideration that the respective sectors should be given priority in order to reap the benefits. The results show that considerable potential exists on individual country basis. Apart from the existing level of trade, India also needs to focus on trade from emerging countries that are liberalizing their markets for economic growth, which could form important avenue for its exports. The study can also act as a base for identification of latent sectors for further enhancement in trade by following the specified methods and can be done in other country perspective as well.

Rahul A. Sirohi(2017),in the paper titled **"Alternate paths to economic development:a comparative analysis of Brazil and India in the era of neoliberalism",** explain why the two countries have followed such distinct paths this paper analyzes some important differences between the two. The central argument that is made here is that in India neoliberalism was carried out gradually and sequentially. By the virtue of this gradualism, big capital- which was itself becoming increasingly transnational- was able to build a coalition of support which included, amongst others, the small, but vocal urban middle class and politically influential sectors of the land-owning peasantry In contrast in Brazil, neoliberalism was undertaken within the context of a severe economic crisis. As a result during the post-1985 period controlling debt, reducing inflation and achieving macroeconomic stability assumed greater importance than economic growth. Conservative economic policies adversely affected the poorer classes, local industrialists and the urban middle classes.

Dr. Ruchi Shukla, Himanya Sud & Yukti Goel(2017),in the paper titled **"The Compendium of the Extant Sino-Indian Relations with Emphasis on Trade",** sheds light upon the imbalanced relationship between China and India via the routes of politics, culture, disputes or merely the fact that they are two Asian leaders still in search of their sweet spot in the global market. They proposed a descriptive analysis of the comparison between the two, taking trade as one of our major parameters. These countries are comparable not because they share a similar affinity, but in terms of their aversion to the current structure of the world. China is one of India's largest trading partners, leading for India to have a trade deficit of $52.69 billion dollars (owed to China). As per the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), during the fiscal year 2015-16, Indian exports were a little over $9 billion and imports were worth $61.7 billion to China alone.

Diki Sherpa(2017),in the article **"Sino-Indian Border Trade: The Promise of Jelep La",** states the potential of trade to boost urbanization in border areas that could change the economic geography of the border regions on both sides. Economic cooperation through Kalimpong-Jelep La will address the predicament of underdevelopment in India's periphery. At the same time, trade over land means movement of people across borders and so, increasing government responsibility for monitoring trade and other flows.

Sakshi Aggarwal and Debashis Chakraborty(2017), in the paper, **"Determinants of India's Bilateral Intra-Industry Trade over 2001-16: Empirical Study",** explains that over the last decade India's integration in international production networks (IPNs) has deepened, with growing simultaneous export and import within product categories. This has been facilitated by India's entry into several regional trade agreements (RTAs) and multilateral tariff and non-tariff barriers reforms. The present paper examines the patterns and determinants of aggregate bilateral intra-industry trade between India and 25 major trading partners during 2001-2016 in a panel data framework. India's bilateral intra-industry trade indices display an upward trend over the sample period. The analysis further concludes that trade facilitation among the

trading partners may significantly enhance bilateral intra-industry trade level with respect to India's high-income partners, while the same effect is non-significant for low-income countries.

Rajesh Panda, Madhvi Sethi and M. Kumaran(2016), in the paper, **"A Study of Bilateral Trade Flows of China and India",** analyses the trade flows of two of the emerging economies namely China and India with an objective to draw a comparison between the determinants of bilateral trade flows of the two nations using data for a period of 9 years (2004-2013). This study employs random effects panel regression model to establish the relationship between trade flows and different variables including distance, gross domestic product, per capital income, contiguity, common language and common colonizer. They compare different determinants of trade for India with China. The findings of the empirical analysis were that India's trade flows are with countries having higher GDP but with lower per capita income. China's trade is influenced by higher per capita income of the trading partner and common language.

S. K. Mohanty (2013) in the paper **"India China bilateral trade relationship"** has covered the important issues of the prospects of cooperation between India-China. It highlights the engagement of China and India in global value chain, sectoral distribution of India's export potential, changing pattern of tariff liberalisation and India-China bilateral trade and economic relations. India is likely to gain from its engagement with China, provided caution approach to be pursued to restore long-term interest of India from its bilateral economic engagement. It requires restructuring of India's domestic and external policies to ensure effective partnership two neighbouring countries.

V. S. Ganasemurthy(2009), in the book **"India China Relations: Dimension and Prospectives",** examines Indo-China relations from various angles including regional and global dimensions. They also describes about cultural exchanges, share perceptions during freedom struggles, post independence and during post revolution concern of the two countries. The study also highlights obstacles in the way of India-China smooth relations. The author suggests that these problems can be removed through promotion of bilateral economic relations between the two countries..

T. P. Bhat(2008), in the book **"India and China Trade Complementarities and Competitiveness",** has highlighted relations, structures, composition and future potential between Indo-Chinese bilateral trade, after China's entry into the World Trade Organization (WTO). It incorporates primary survey and makes broad comparisons with the result of secondary data used in its study. To measure trade relations between these two countries, trade intensity have been used. The study focuses on complementary indices to measure structure and potential of trade between these countries. It shows that China and India have complementary relations in inter-industry product because of China's potential in manufacturing goods while India in knowledge based service. The study also shows that main markets for competition are EU, US, Japan and ASEAN.

Anupam Srivastava(2007), in the article, **"Strategic Context of India's Economic Engagement with China",** highlights Sino-India security relations in the brief and discusses about key factors to explore closer economic ties. These factors are given priority to identify sustainable economic growth. China needs to expand its relations with India and to other economies of South Asia and India should seek to penetrate and profit from the immense market that China presents.

RESEARCH GAPS:

The existing literature shows that many studies have been done on BRICS nations, especially India-China trade relations and different aspects have been analyzed like economic growth rate, investment relations to political relations, etc. Earlier studies are focused on general constraints amongst the BRICS nation including India-China trade and growth prospects only, while some aspects related to purely present era of India's trade relations were not being much discussed earlier.

Thus, in this study researcher tries to cover some of the facts which are not being mentioned much in the earlier researches. These are:

- In this proposed study, an attempt will be made to analyze the trend and composition of trade between India and BRICS nations.

- In this proposed study, an attempt will be made to identify strengths and advantages which India can achieve through trade.
- In this proposed study, an attempt will be made to estimate the relationship between India's foreign trade and its determinants.
- In this proposed study, an attempt will be made to analyze various different factors for future expansion in India-China trade and investment.

Therefore, in the current study, the effort of the researcher is to study and analyze the trade and economic relations of India with BRICS nations.

NEED OF THE STUDY:

Economic relation of different nations heavily depends on trade relations between them. As China is India's largest trading partner, studies have been done on it but empirical literature available on this study is mainly focused on general constraints and growth prospects of India-China trade relations, while other aspects are almost untouched in the past researches. **Hence, the researcher feels the need to investigate various other different aspects of India-China trade and economic relations and also to examine different aspects of India-China investment and foreign policy. The researcher has selected the study on BRICS nations (mainly India-China merchandise trade) because they are fast emerging economies of the world and have vast potential of high growth in the future too.**

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The proposed study will focus on following objectives.

1. To study the economic policies governing BRICS nations trade and trade agreements between India-China.
2. To study trends and composition of Intra-BRICS merchandise trade and India-China Bilateral merchandise trade for the study period.

3. To estimate, measure and analyze the relationship between India's foreign trade with China and its determinants.
4. To carry out SWOT analysis of India-China merchandise trade relationship.
5. To suggest an action plan for improving trade ties with China as equal partner.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

(a) Collection of data:

To achieve the objectives stated above, both primary and secondary data will be collected.

- **Primary data:** For the collection of Primary data, a Questionnaire will be framed to carry out SWOT analysis. A Questionnaire will be made based on selected factors (Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat) of India-China bilateral trade.

Primary Data Sources.

- United Nations Conference and Development(UNCTAD)
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development(IBRD)
- Reserve Bank of India(RBI)
- Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry(FICCI)
- Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy(CMIE)
- India-China Chamber of Commerce and Industry(ICCCI)
- Various Departments under Ministry of Commerce, GOI.
    - International Trade Policy Division
    - Foreign Trade Territorial Division
    - Export Products Division
    - Export Industries Division
    - Export Services Division
    - Economic Division

- **Secondary data:** The data is intended to be collected from sources like magazines, research papers published in international and national journals, reports published by Ministry of Commerce & various departments of two governments.

Websites **(Secondary Data Sources)**

- www.ssrn.com (Social Science Research Network)
- www.dgft.gov.in (Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Government of India)
- www.comtrade.un.org (United Nations Com-Trade Database)
- www.commerce.gov.in (Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry,GOI)
- www.icrier.org (Indian Council for Research on Economic Relations)
- www.indiantradeportal.in (Indian Trade Portal, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, GOI)

(b) The Sample:

For the primary data the Questionnaire would be administered to the respondents. Respondents would be officials of various government organizations involved in formulations of policies and strategies governing trade relations and the executives/managers of organizations related to this area (Govt/Private Sector).

TABLE 2: Showing the tentative selection of Sample

S.N	Respondents Category	Sample
1.	Officials of various Government Organizations involved in formulation and implementation of policies and strategies governing trade relations.	40
2.	Executives/Managers of various organizations engaged in trade relations.	60
	Total	100

(c) Analysis:

In this study, data collected from primary and secondary sources would be analyzed by various statistical techniques and tools like percent count, average, weighted average, index numbers, correlation coefficient, regression analysis, etc.

(d) Scope of the study:

The proposed study includes emerging economies of the world named BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) with special reference to India-China merchandise trade.

(e) Study Period:

The study is based on data from year 2009 to 2018.

OBJECTIVE WISE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The researcher will use the following specific research methodology:

S No.	Objectives	Research Methodology	Tools
1.	To study the economic policies governing BRICS nations trade and trade agreements between India-China.	To achieve this objective different secondary data related to BRICS nations and India-China trade would be collected and analyzed.	Descriptive Analysis.
2.	To study the trends and composition of Intra-BRICS merchandise trade and India-China bilateral merchandise trade for the study period.	To achieve this objective, the researcher will use the following tools, on the collected secondary data viz.,	(i) Total Trade intensity index. (ii) Export Intensity Index. (iii) Import Intensity Index. (iv) Commodity Intensity Index. (v) Trade Entropy Index and other appropriate tools related to trade relations.
3.	To estimate the relationship between India's foreign trade with China and its	To achieve this objective, appropriate tool is applied on	Fixed/Random Effect Model.

	determinants.	the collected data and interpretation would be made accordingly.	
4.	To carry out SWOT analysis of India-China merchandise trade relationship.	To achieve this objective, different points related to SWOT would be collected through survey/questionnaire. Interpretation would be made by using appropriate technique.	Factor Analysis.
5.	To suggest an action plan for improving trade ties with China as equal partner.	The researcher would consider various different points, for making suggested action plan.	Descriptive analysis.

PROPOSED CHAPTER PLAN:

1. Introduction.
    - 1.1 Intra trade relations
    - 1.2 BRICS Countries
    - **1.3** Review of literature.
2. Economic Policies governing Economic Relations.
    - 2.1 Economic Policies governing trade relations in BRICS economies.
    - 2.2 Bilateral trade agreement between India-China.
3. Overview of Trade in BRICS Countries.
    - 3.1 Concept of BRICS.
    - 3.2 Member countries economics profile.
    - 3.3 Trends and composition of Merchandise Trade among members (Intra-BRICS trade).
4. India-China Trade Relations: An Overview
    - 4.1 Trends and composition of Merchandise Trade between India and China.
    - 4.2 Relationship between India's foreign trade and its determinants.
5. SWOT Analysis of India-China Merchandise Trade.
6. Analysis and Findings

7. Conclusion and Suggestions

   ANNEURES

   Questionnaire

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